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COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

American Colonization Society
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MEMORIAL

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY,

FOR COLONIZING THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 28, 1828.

Read, and referred to a Select Committee, to wit: Mr. Mercer, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Weems, Mr. Johns, Mr. Vinton, and Mr. Fort.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1828.

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MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the American Society for Colonizing the free People of Color of the United States,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That, in the year 1816, a number of respectable individuals formed themselves into a Society at the Seat of the National Government, for the purpose of promoting the voluntary colonization of the free People of Color of the United States, in Africa, or elsewhere; and, soon afterwards, adopted preparatory measures for the accomplishment of their purpose.

With this view, suitable persons were sent to the southwestern coast of Africa, with instructions to visit the British settlement of Sierra Leone, and other places in the vicinity, to select a proper location for the proposed Colony, and to ascertain how far reliance might be placed on the favorable disposition of the native tribes; and from these Commissioners a report was received of the most encouraging character. After some further inquiries, and preparatory efforts, a small Colony was sent out in the year 1820, and placed on Sherbro Island, as a temporary residence, until possession could be obtained of a neighboring tract of land on the continent, which the natives had promised to sell. The performance of this promise was delayed and evaded, under various pretexts, for a considerable time, during which the health of the Colony suffered very materially, from the low, flat, and marshy ground of Sherbro, where they were compelled to continue their residence much longer than had been anticipated. At length, however, the Agents of the Government of the United States, employed to select a suitable situation for recaptured Africans, effected, in conjunction with those of the Colonization Society, the purchase of an extensive territory at the mouth of Montserado river, including the cape and bay of that river; and there the Colony has been established. The soil is fertile, the land elevated nearly one hundred feet above the sea, the climate as healthy as any in Africa, and the anchorage in the bay and roadstead, not inferior to any on the whole coast.

The distance from the flourishing Colony of Sierra Leone, is between two and three hundred miles. The natives in the vicinity are divided into a great number of small and nearly independent tribes; and, being but slightly held together by any superior authority, may

be considered as wholly incapable of uniting, to any serious extent, for purposes of hostility. In a single instance, an attack was made on the Colony, while in its feeblest condition; but the facility with which it was repelled, renders the future security of the Colony from similar attacks unquestionable, under its probable increase of population, and the improved means of defence with which it has already been provided. The conduct of the natives, indeed, is now of the most peaceable and friendly character; and their kindness and confidence has been considerably increased by the return of several individuals of distinction among the neighboring tribes, who had been taken from a Spanish slave ship, and, after receiving in America the most friendly attentions, were restored, by the American Government, to the homes from which they had been torn.

Notwithstanding the difficulties inseparable from the opening and first settlement of distant and uncultivated regions, difficulties increased, on the present occasion, by the scanty means to be drawn from the only sources of supply open to the Society, the Colony has annually increased in population, and now contains more than twelve hundred individuals. A Government has been established, republican (as far as the unformed character of the Colony will permit) in its principles; regular and efficient in its operation; and, thus far, providing the necessary securities for life, liberty, and property. One hundred and fifty miles of coast are under the Colonial jurisdiction, and no less than eight important stations on this line are occupied by traders from the Colony. From this territory, the slave trade is believed to be nearly, if not quite, banished, and the natives begin to engage in agriculture, and carry on a valuable commerce with the inhabitants of Liberia. The trade of the Colony has increased with remarkable rapidity, and many settlers have each acquired by it, in the course of three or four years, property to the amount of several thousand dollars. Many plantations have been cleared, and put under cultivation, and so fertile is the soil, that an annual product will soon, doubtless, be realized, adequate to the supply, not only of those who have already emigrated, but of those, also, who may hereafter be induced to seek for happiness and independence in the land of their fathers, and a home of their own. Schools have been established, and every child in the Colony enjoys their benefits. Fortifications, and many public buildings, have been erected, a spirit of enterprise prevails, and peace, order, and contentment, are the evidences of general prosperity.

For more full and detailed information concerning the Colony, the Society refer to the accompanying report. Such is a general outline of the operations of the Society, and such the present condition of the Colony.

In the progress that has been made, your memorialists have found nothing to discourage them, and, from the actual state of things, which they have thus been enabled to present to the view of your honorable body, they derive the pleasing anticipation of being able to demonstrate to the world, that they are engaged in an enterprise, neither unwise, nor impracticable. In the course of a few short years, a small

number of respectable individuals, actuated only by the most philanthropic motives, possessing no political power, and destitute of all pecuniary resources, except such as were to be found in the charity, the benevolence, and the patriotism, of their fellow-citizens, have succeeded in exploring a distant coast, in overcoming, in a great measure, the very natural but very powerful prejudices of the community in which they live, and in transplanting to the western shores of Africa, and maintaining in a state of perfect security, a Colony of several hundred of the free colored population of their country. But a period has at length arrived, when the Society would no longer be justified in relying on its own limited resources, for accomplishing what yet remains of its patriotic undertaking.

The Colony that has been settled, small as it is, is yet too large to be governed by a distant and unincorporated Society. If the acknowledged imperfections of human nature, and the uniform history of mankind, did not evince the dangers necessarily connected with the sudden transition of any people from a state of moral and political degradation, to one of unqualified freedom, the experience of the British Colony at Sierra Leone, would sufficiently demonstrate how utterly fallacious must be all reliance on political restrictions, deriving their only sanction from the voluntary submission of a population, such as that of which the Colony at Liberia will be composed. And if, with these evidences before it, the Society should leave its infant settlement to the inadequate protection to be derived from its own resources, it would be justly chargeable with all the evils that must necessarily result from the defective powers of control with which it is invested.

In reference, too, to the great objects to be accomplished, it is now time to look to other means than such as can be supplied by individual charity. The extent to which reliance may be placed on this resource, has been, in a great measure, ascertained; and if, at the very commencement of the undertaking, aided as it has been by all the charms of novelty, means have been furnished for removing only a few hundred, out of the many thousands that are annually added to the free colored population of the country, it is obvious, that a further dependence on this resource, would be little less than an abandonment of the enterprise. The evil to be removed, is continually increasing, while the means for its removal are proportionably diminished: and, with every exertion on the part of the Colonization Society, unless access can be had to other resources, each succeeding year must find it more remote from the object of its pursuit. Under these circumstances, the Society has felt itself justified in asking the immediate and effectual interposition of the Government of the country. The object it proposes to accomplish, is the removal to the coast of Africa, with their own consent, of such People of Color within the United States, as are already free, and of such others as the humanity of individuals, and the laws of the different States, may hereafter liberate. Such an object, connected as it is with the justice, the humanity, and the welfare, of our country, and calculated to elevate the character, and to im-

prove the condition of a very degraded portion of the human race, cannot fail to be considered as one of deep and general interest; and the wisdom of the National Legislature may be safely relied on, for suggesting and applying the necessary means for its accomplishment. Your memorialists confidently trust, that in this explicit avowal of the real and only design of the American Colonization Society, will be found its best vindication from the contradictory imputations cast upon it, of attempting, at the same moment, and by the same process, to interfere, on the one hand, with the legal obligations of slavery, and, on the other, to rivet the chains more firmly than ever on its present subjects. The Society has at all times recognized the constitutional and legitimate existence of slavery; and, whatever may have been thought of its unhappy influence on the general interests of the country, the Government of the Union has never been looked to as the proper or authorized instrument for effecting its removal. But to that Government it has been thought that resort might be had for furnishing the means of voluntary emigration to another description of population, exercising a confessedly injurious influence on every portion of our country, but especially so on those parts of it in which slavery still exists. And if, in relation to the latter, the effects of such a measure should be to afford, to individual humanity, a wider field for action, and to the State authorities an opportunity and an inducement to encourage, rather than to forbid emancipation within their respective limits, your memorialists have hoped that this consideration alone, instead of prejudicing their present application, would operate as one of its most powerful recommendations. And that such would be the case with the nation, they have every reason to believe.

The reception which the Colonization Society has met, in almost every instance, from the People, bespeaks a deep and general interest in its success; and the resolutions which have been adopted by a very large proportion of the Legislatures of the States, in favor of the plan of colonizing the free People of Color, indicate it as an object entitled, in every respect, to the aid and patronage of a Government, whose peculiar province it is, in the exercise of its legitimate powers, "to provide for the common defence, and to promote the general welfare" of the country over which it presides. To that Government, the question is now fairly submitted, in the fullest confidence that it will receive the consideration due to its importance, and a decision worthy of the Legislature of a free, a great, and an enlightened nation.

ELEVENTH REPORT

Of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, submitted to the Annual Meeting, on the 19th January, 1828.

At no time, since the origin of this Institution, have the Managers of the American Colonization Society been permitted to appear before the General Meeting with such entire confidence in the ultimate suc-

cess of their scheme, as at present, when, in the discharge of duty, they submit their Eleventh Annual Report.

The Board trust that the events of the last year, now to be recorded, whether relating to the proceedings of the Society, the progress of the Colony of Liberia, or the increasing disposition of our countrymen to lend it their aid, will afford evidence that this confidence is the result neither of imagination nor enthusiasm, but of cool reflection and sober reasoning.

It was announced in the last Report that the brig Doris was preparing to sail for the Colony, with a considerable number of emigrants, most of whom were from North Carolina. This vessel left Hampton Roads on the 25th of February, and, after a somewhat protracted passage of 45 days, arrived at Liberia, on the 11th of April. The whole number of passengers, 93, enjoyed perfect health during the voyage, and experienced the effects of the climate, with the loss only of two small children. In regard to the natives of North Carolina, Mr. Ashmun observes, "all the change they have undergone, "seems to be less a *disease* than a *salutary effort of nature* to accom- "modate the physical system of its subjects to the new influences of a "tropical climate." The health and prosperity of these emigrants, were doubtless, in great measure, to be attributed to the sedulous and judicious attentions paid to them, during the passage, by Mr. Wm. P. Mathews, Supercargo and part owner of the Doris, and to their comfortable accommodation, shortly after their arrival, in the receptacle (a large building which had just been erected for the benefit of newcomers) at Caldwell, a settlement on the St. Paul's, not less salubrious, in the opinion of the Colonial Agent, than any one in the extensive West of our own country.

On the 12th of January, previous to the arrival of the Doris, Lieut. Norris, in the Schooner Shark, had, under instructions from the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, visited the United States' Agency at the colony, and, by his presence and exertions, contributed to aid the influence of the Colonial Government for the suppression of the slave trade, and to strengthen sentiments of good will towards the settlement among the neighboring tribes. In his report, Lieut. Norris represents the "Colony to be in a very flourishing condition, the people contented and healthy, and the native tribes friendly."

By a decree of the Supreme Court, at its last session, 142 recaptured Africans, in the State of Georgia, were placed under the humane provisions of the law of Congress which authorizes the Executive to restore to their native land all such Africans as may have been illegally introduced into this country, and the ship Norfolk was employed to convey them to the Agency in Liberia. This vessel sailed from Savannah on the 10th of July, and anchored at Cape Montserado on the 27th of August. Of the whole number of passengers, Mr. Ashmun writes, "it may be interesting to the Board, as a proof of the extensive business and resources of their colony, to observe, that not more than 20 remain, even at this early date, (only 7 days arrived) a charge to the United States. Two-thirds of the whole number have situations

in the families of the older settlers, for terms of from one to three years. The remainder are at service, on wages, to be paid them at the year's end—when it is my intention to treat them, in all respects, as settlers, the natives of the United States, (unless the Board shall, in the interim, order differently,) and assign them their lands as to other emigrants. I have, however, engaged to all who employ these people, whether as apprentices or on service for wages, materials for one suit of clothing, and one month's provisions, or its equivalent in tobacco, for as many as they take. And this trifling gratuity forms the last object of expense to the United States, which it is expected will ever arise on this account. And for this early relief, they are wholly indebted to appropriations made, however cautiously and sparingly, towards the Colony; the members of which, to repay the benefits received from the United States, thus take the burdens which would, without them, still continue to press heavily, and fulfil the benevolent intentions of the Government towards the recaptured Africans in their most extensive sense."

Encouraged by the public liberality, and the numerous applications for a passage to Liberia, the Managers, during the Autumn, despatched three vessels; only one of which can, by this time, have reached the Colony, and from none of which has intelligence been received.

The first of these, the brig Doris, sailed from Baltimore on the 10th of November, with 82 passengers. To these, twenty-three others were added at Norfolk, making a total of 105. Of this whole number, sixty-two were liberated especially for colonization in Africa.

The schooner Randolph was employed by the Society to convey from Georgetown, S. C. twenty-six Africans manumitted by a single benevolent individual, near Cheraw; and this vessel sailed for the Colony on the 5th of December.

Subsequently, one hundred and sixty-four persons embarked in the brig Nautilus, and are now on their passage to Africa. These were principally from the lower counties of North Carolina, and had enjoyed the friendly advice and superintendence of the Society of Friends, who liberally assisted them in making preparations for the voyage. Two highly respected members of this society were delegated to accompany these emigrants to Norfolk; to defray the expenses of their journey, supply them with clothing, and every other article necessary for their health and comfort: and these duties were discharged with the kindest and most faithful attention. [illegible] do not know, says a correspondent, a discontented person among all who are about to embark.

It may here be proper to state, that the population of the Colony, including emigrants by recent expeditions, exceeds twelve hundred persons, and that, of this number, reckoning the Africans sent out by the Government, five hundred and thirty-three have been introduced since our last anniversary. Of course, three hundred and ninety-one have, the year past, been transported by the Society. To have added a larger number to the infant Colony, during the same period, even had the Society possessed the most ample means, would, in the opinion

of the managers, have been inexpedient. They doubt not, however, that every ensuing year may witness a considerable increase of emigration, without injury to the colony.

The managers rejoice to state, that Liberia and the adjacent country possess resources sufficient to meet the necessities of a very numerous population. On this subject, the Board beg leave to make a short extract from an Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Color of the United States, dated the 27th August, 1827: "Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country; they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labor, make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell. Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats, and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and the sugar cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Nature is here constantly renewing herself, and constantly pouring her treasures into the laps of the industrious."

In confirmation of this testimony, might be adduced the opinions of many disinterested individuals who have visited the Colony; yet, considering the fact, that, while neglected almost entirely, as has been the agriculture of this part of Africa, in consequence of the slave trade, African provisions can, at present, be purchased cheaper, by one-half, than American, none will question its truth. Fine cattle may be bought at a little distance from the Colony, at from three to six dollars the head; rice, of the best quality, for less than a dollar the bushel; and palm oil, answering all the uses of butter and lard, for culinary purposes, at twenty cents per gallon, equal, in cookery, to six pounds of butter. "The Colony is wholly supplied with coffee from its own limits." It grows without culture in great profusion, and may be purchased of the natives at about five cents the pound. The settlers find their time too valuable to be employed in gathering it, yet, in the opinion of Mr. Ashmun, it may, should no new plantations be made, finally be exported, in considerable quantities, from the Colony.

Agriculture, it must be confessed, has received too little attention. The reasons of this are found in the perplexed and difficult circumstances of the earliest settlers; the unfavorable nature of the lands of the Cape; the habits of many who first emigrated, acquired by their long residence in our large cities, and the ignorance of all, of the modes of cultivation best adapted to the climate and productions of Africa; the necessity of employing time in the erection of houses and fortifications; and, above all, the strong temptation to engage in the very profitable trade of the country.

The inhabitants of Caldwell, and the other settlements on Stockton

creek, are beginning to engage in this pursuit with great decision and energy; and enough has already been accomplished to prove, that we have not overrated, in the preceding remarks, the productiveness of Africa; and that time, experience, and effort, alone are requisite to realize all the advantages enjoyed by the cultivators of the soil, in the most fertile and favored tropical countries.

The trade of the Colony is rapidly increasing, and to this is it principally indebted for its present remarkable prosperity. "It is carried on (say the Colonists, in their late address,) in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee; and it brings us, in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. Seldom, indeed, is our harbor clear of European and American vessels; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller sea ports of the United States."

By means of this trade the managers are informed, that many of the colonists have, in the course of three or four years, acquired property to the amount of several thousand dollars, each; and that there exists, throughout the settlements, an abundance, not only of the necessaries, but of the comforts, and not a few of the luxuries of life. The great advantages of this traffic are manifest from the fact, that the Colonial Agent estimates the annual nett profits of a small schooner, employed by him, in conveying articles for barter to several factories established under the authority of the Colony, to the leeward of Monrovia, and bringing in return the supplies accumulated in exchange for these articles, at $ 4,700, a sum nearly adequate to defray the expense of the whole organization for the public service, both for the United States' Agency, and the Colonial Government. In consequence of an injury done to the schooner, this intercourse has been for a season discontinued, but is probably resumed before the present time. The possession of larger vessels would, doubtless, add immensely to the trade of the country, and the interests of the Colony.

The Board rejoice to state, that three new fortifications, and thirteen public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are either completed already, or so far advanced as to authorize the expectation that they will be finished in the course of the year. Forty workmen, says Mr. Ashmun, in a letter of March last, are employed in erecting them. In the expense of many of these, it is true, (being indispensable to the fulfilment of the benevolent objects of its Agency,) the Government has shared; yet several of great importance have been commenced, and depend for their completion upon the resources of the Society and the colonists.

It is a fact, highly creditable to the public spirit of the people, that a company has been incorporated for improving the navigation of Montserado river, and a subscription raised to the amount of about one thousand dollars, while, with laudable zeal, the stockholders have pledged themselves to increase the sum to four thousand, if necessary, to effect their object. To encourage this object, the Colonial Agent has been authorized by the Board of Managers to subscribe for stock, should he judge it expedient, to the amount of one thousand dollars. (Appendix C.)

The sum of fourteen hundred dollars, annually, including $300 subscribed by the Colonial Agent in the name of the Society, the colonists have voluntarily engaged to pay for the support of schools ; and also expressed a disposition to aid liberally in securing the services of a physician.

The system of government,* adopted in 1824, has continued without any material changes during the year, and has fulfilled, in a very efficient and satisfactory manner, the great purposes for which government is instituted. At the last election, most of the officers of the preceding year, were reappointed, and "we commence the year," says Mr. Ashmun, "with a better prospect of harmony in the different operations of our little civil machine, than ever before. The principles of social order and of a good, equable, and energetic government, are deeply and plentifully implanted in the minds of the influential part, if not of a majority, of the colonists, and promise the certain arrival, (I do not think it will be early however,) of that state of improvement, when the Board can safely withdraw their Agents, and leave the people to the government of themselves."

The Managers have nothing to relate in reference to the moral and religious interests of the Colony, that will add much to the expectations which the statements of their last report were calculated to excite. The motives by which the earliest emigrants were animated, and the severity of the trials to which they were subjected on their first arrival in Africa, were well suited to invigorate their faith, and to purify and exalt their religious character. Hence, no village, perhaps, in our own land exhibits less which is offensive, and more that is gratifying to the eye of the Christian, than the village of Monrovia. Crimes are almost unkown ; and the universal respect manifested for the Sabbath, and the various institutions and duties of Christianity, has struck the natives with surprise, and excited the admiration of foreigners. In the settlements more recently established, there is, the Managers regret to say, less attention to the peculiar duties of religion, and a sad deficiency in the number and qualifications of their ministers.

It were unreasonable to expect that a people so illiterate, so little accustomed to reflection, and whose moral habits want that firmness which a clear understanding of their reasonableness and importance alone can secure, should make any great advances in intelligence and piety, without the admonitions and instructions of well educated, faithful, and persevering religious teachers. The Managers regard, therefore, the benevolent efforts of several societies to establish missions in Liberia, as promising incalculable benefits to the Colony, as well as to the African tribes. The Missionary Society of Basle, Switzerland, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Society for Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, have all, during the last year, resolved to send missionaries to the Colony. The Managers perceive, by the public papers, that one individual has already left Germany, for the purpose of devoting himself to the cause of Christianity in Liberia.

* Appendix A.

The system of instruction, so happily organized under the Rev. Calvin Holton, on the Lancasterian plan, and which seemed well nigh suspended in its operations by his lamented decease, has been placed under the superintendence of the Rev. George McGill, (an experienced teacher from Baltimore,) and though the schools are conducted by persons of color, who are deficient in the higher branches of knowledge, yet their progress is by no means inconsiderable, and every child in the Colony, native and American, enjoys their advantages. We have already mentioned the liberal support which they receive from the colonists.

Large and important accessions have been made during the year to the territories of Liberia. The negotiations which were stated, in our last report, to be in progress with the chiefs of Cape Mount, (the trade of which is estimated at $ 50,000 per annum,) have been satisfactorily concluded, and the actual possession of the soil, which may ultimately be expected, could not, in the opinion of the Colonial Agent, at the present time, be more advantageous to the Colony. The chiefs have stipulated to build a large and commodious factory for the Colonial Government; to guaranty the safety of all persons and property belonging to the factory; to exact no tribute from those who may resort to it; to encourage trade between it and the interior; and forever to exclude foreigners from similar privileges, and from any right of occupancy or possession in the country.

The whole left bank of Stockton creek, from the Montserado to the St. Paul's, (9 miles,) was secured to the Society by purchase, in 1825, and, upon this tract, three prosperous settlements are already established. By recent treaty, that part of Bushrod Island, including the whole right bank, has been ceded to the Society, and a number of families have taken up their residence upon it. It is intended to connect this tract with Caldwell, by a bridge 140 feet in length. The situation is represented as eligible, and the soil exceedingly fertile.

Perpetual and entire jurisdiction has been obtained of a territory, called the Junk, situated on the coast, forty miles to the southeast of Monrovia, between two rivers of that name, and by which there will, it is believed, be opened an extensive inland water communication from Monsterado nearly to Young Sesters, a distance of about ninety miles.

The Managers stated in their last report, that the right of use and occupancy had been granted to the Colonial Government, of a region of country on the south branch of St. John's river, north nine miles from Young Sesters; that the factory established there had already proved profitable to the Colony, and that the superintendent of this factory had, by his integrity, so impressed the minds of the natives in favor of the Colony, that the offer of the Colonial Agent to purchase Factory Island, in the mouth of the St. John's, had been accepted. The Managers have now the pleasure to add, that an invaluable tract of land, of indefinite extent, contiguous to this Island, on the north branch of the St. John's, belongs to the Society. Factories have been erected on the Island, and on both branches of the river, and "they

* Appendix B.

form," says Mr. Ashmun, "new links of union between the tribes along the St. John's, and your Colony. The interests of both, and all," he continues, "are, I trust, at no great distance of time, to become perfectly identical, and one numerous and Christian nation, using our language and enjoying our institutions, to cover the whole western coast of Africa."*

No less than EIGHT STATIONS, from Cape Mount to Trade Town, 140 miles, are now under the Government of the Colony, and four of these have been acquired during the last year.

"We have already, (says the Colonial Agent, to some extent,) connected with all our factories, an agricultural appendage, a plan which has proved mutually advantageous, in different ways, both to the country people, and the Colony. A most desirable addition to be made to both, is a school for the instruction of the native youth and children of the respective tribes in which our establishments are situated. Whether we regard such schools as a cheap means of extending the power of the colony—as the most effectual instruments of civilizing the continent—as a noble exercise of rational philanthropy, or the best expression of Christian piety, (and the object, I think, is susceptible of each of these views,) I can think of no work connected with the rearing of the colony, of which the accomplishment is more desirable. I think it nearly capable of moral demonstration, that the *African tribes may be civilized without expulsion from their chosen settlements and villages, and without that fearful diminution of their population, which has, from causes that do not exist here as in regard to the Indians of America, accompanied the march of civilization in that hemisphere.*"

Were it necessary to adduce other evidence of the extensive and powerful influence of the colonists over the natives of Africa, than that which is exhibited in the numerous successful negotiations for territory, we might state that, from Cape Mount to Tradetown, (140 miles) the Chiefs have solemnly bound themselves to exclude others than the people of Liberia from their country; that the Colony is at peace with all the native tribes; that the slave trade, formerly almost their only traffic, is nearly, if not quite extinct; that to secure education for their sons in the colony, is an object of earnest solicitude; that the Colonial Agent is not unfrequently addressed by them as head man of the whole country; and that, in case of a recent robbery committed upon several individuals of Grand Bassa, in the service of the Colony, more than 1000 men were actually marched thence under arms to seek directions how to proceed, from the Government of Liberia.†

It has been ascertained that there exists in the interior 150 miles from the colony, a comparatively populous and civilized people, partially acquainted with agriculture and the arts; "where, to borrow the language of Mr. Ashmun, the horse is a common domestic animal; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill of the inhabitants;

* Appendix B. † Appendix E.

where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets, and fairs are kept; where a degree of intelligence and practical refinement exists little compatible with the personal qualities attached, in the current notions of the age, to the people of Guinea."

Intercourse with these people, a knowledge of whom it has been the policy of the natives on the coast, for the sake of monopolizing the trade, to conceal from the colonists, will, it is expected, be shortly commenced, and cannot fail to improve the commercial interests of the Colony, as well as the moral and intellectual character of the Africans.

Though the slave trade continues to be prosecuted to a vast extent, and with circumstances of inhumanity no less infamous and appalling than in former years, yet the Managers have perused, with pleasure, a late decree of the King of France, for its more effectual suppression, and have learnt, with still higher satisfaction, that Portugal and Brazil have determined on its speedy abolition. Nor can the influence which the Colony of Liberia promises to exert for the prevention of this traffic, be regarded as among the least important objects to be effected by its progress.

The Board record, with grief, the death of two venerable Vice Presidents of the Society, Colonel John Eager Howard, who long presided over the Auxiliary Society of Maryland, and who ever manifested a deep interest in every cause which seemed to promise benefit to his country or mankind; and the Hon. William Phillips, of Boston, whose contributions to most of the benevolent institutions of the land have seldom been equalled, probably never exceeded, in the United States. They have also to lament the decease of Dr. J. W. Peaco, late a physician in the Colony, who died at Savannah on his return to Africa.

Convincing evidence has been received by the Board, that the popular sentiment of our country, is becoming very extensively favorable to our design, and that its friends throughout the Union are disposed to be neither inefficient in their measures, nor scanty in their contributions. Nine Auxiliary State Societies now exist, three of which, with subordinate institutions, too numerous to specify, have been organized during the last year. Nearly all the ecclesiastical bodies of the United States, have, by resolutions, solemnly expressed their opinion that this Society merits the consideration and favor of the whole Christian community, and earnestly recommended it to their patronage.* Agents have been employed by the Society in several States, and their able and unwearied efforts have greatly strengthened public sentiment in our favor, and added to the number, and invigorated the operations of Auxiliary Institutions.

The liberality of many churches of different denominations, on the anniversary of our National Independence, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day, affords reason to hope that the funds of the institution will receive very large augmentations from the charities of future similar occasions.

The spirit of emigration among the free Colored People now prevails

* Appendix F.

much more extensively than ever before, and the funds of the Society are inadequate to the transportation of all who seek for a passage.

The Managers are happy to state, however, that the receipts of the treasury, during the year, considerably exceed the amount of former annual contributions. On the 3d of February, 1827, there was a balance in the treasury of $1,246 92, since which time $13,294 90 have been received, constituting, with the preceding balance, a fund of $14,541 82, of which $14,301 74, have already been expended, leaving, at present, in the hands of the treasurer, $240 08.

The Board record with gratitude the distinguished zeal and liberality of the Society of Friends of North Carolina, who have not only repeatedly given large sums to aid the design of our institution, but who recently took upon themselves the whole labor of superintending the outfit of emigrants by the Nautilus, and, as we have already mentioned, made ample provision for their health and comfort during the voyage.

Nor would the Managers fail to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of two excellent sisters, the Misses Meades, of Virginia, whose chief joy in life, was to witness and assist every work of charity, of which, they regarded as first the object of this society, and to it consecrated the whole of their estates. During the two last years, the amount received from the legacies of these lamented friends to our cause, has exceeded four thousand dollars.

A gentleman in the State of New York has made a donation of one hundred dollars to the Society, and offered to increase it to one thousand, to be paid in equal annual instalments, should one hundred individuals be found disposed to contribute with the same liberality to the funds of our institution. One hundred thousand dollars, or ten thousand annually, for ten years, would thus be secured to this philanthrophic design: and the managers cannot but express the hope, that many will be found ready to give reality to this generous and splendid conception.

In the view of the managers, the time has now arrived, when the possession of a ship by the society, to be constantly employed in conveying emigrants to Liberia, would be attended with numerous advantages. And the public, it is hoped, will not deny the means of purchasing one well adapted to this purpose. A fund of ten thousand dollars would probably effect this object, and towards this the Society of Friends in North Carolina have contributed $250.

But among the events of the year, relating to the interests of this Society, the appropriation of the Legislature of Maryland of one thousand dollars, annually, for ten years, to aid in the removal of the free colored population of that State, to the African colony, deserves a prominent place.* The Managers flatter themselves that the Legislatures of other States will not fail to imitate so honorable an example, and especially that Virginia, so early distinguished for her attachment to the cause of this institution, and who has twice, already, made donations to promote it, will not fail to sustain it in a manner worthy of

* Appendix D

her magnanimous character, and the magnitude of the interests to be secured by its triumph.*

The Legislature of Vermont has recently instructed her Representatives to support the Society's application to the National Government: and resolutions of similar purport have been submitted by a committee to the Legislature of Ohio.†

In obedience to a resolution of the Society at its last annual meeting, the Board immediately after presented a memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying for aid to the great enterprise in which they are engaged; which was referred to a select committee. This committee, in their able and interesting report, express the opinion "that it is not easy to discern an object to which the pecuniary resources of the Union can be applied, of greater importance to the national security and welfare, than to provide for the removal, in a manner consistent with the rights and interests of the several States, of the free colored population within their limits. And your committee would not hesitate to accompany this report with a resolution recommending, with suitable conditions, such an appropriation, did not the public business, remaining to be disposed of by the present Congress, preclude the hope, if not the possibility, of obtaining for a resolution the sanction of this House. The committee close their report with an earnest recommendation of the prayer of the memorialists to the early attention of this House."

The Managers trust that, from this very brief and imperfect view of the progress, since the last anniversary, of the great scheme of this Society, the conclusion is inevitable, that this scheme is both practicable and expedient; most charitable in effect, and magnificent in promise; worthy of private benefactions and of national aid. They beg leave to solicit the attention of all to the following language of the colonists, contained in their late address:

"It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and private, and he knows with what sincerity, that we were ever conducted to this shore. Men may theorize and speculate about the plans of the Colonization Society in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain; the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it; the sound of Christian instruction and scenes of Christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness; a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian empire; every object, every individual, is an argument in demonstration of the wisdom and goodness of the plan of colonization."

Where is the argument that shall refute facts like these? and where is the man hardy enough to deny them?‡

* Appendix D.

† These Resolutions have, since this Report was written, been adopted.

‡ Appendix G.

ACCOUNT of Money received and disbursed by the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, from 1st February, 1827, to 19th January, 1828.

1827					
To amount received to	30th April, 1827,	per Repository for	April, 1827		$ 1,893 04
Do do	30th June,	do	June -		671 62
Do do	25th July,	do	July -		948 85
Do do	15th August,	do	August -		1,257 47
Do do	19th September,	do	September		2,133 54
Do do	24th October,	do	October -		2,519 89
Do do	24th November,	do	November		2,805 14
Do do	31st December,	do	December		706 32
Do do	19th January, 1828	do	January -		359 03
Add for balance in hands of Treasurer on 1st February, 1827 -					1,246 92
				Dollars	14,541 82

1827			
Feb'y 12	By J. Ashmun's account for supplies - - -		$ 124 00
	note due in Office Bank United States - -		400 00
	Mr. Fonde - - - - - -		5 00
March 2	Jno. Kennedy's bill - - - - -		139 22
	R. R. Gurley - - - - - -		22 00
	Wells & Dickinson - - - - -		30 00
	J. Kennedy's account for passage of emigrants in Doris		691 00
12	Henry Stone - - - - - -		123 00
	Jno. Kennedy - - - - -		298 36
21	Way & Gideon - - - - -		500 00
26	W. A. Davis - - - - - -		11 81
	W. Hawley, on account of J. Ashmun - -		200 00
April 9	J. A. Kennedy, postages - - - -		49 53
	R. R. Gurley, salary - - - - -		250 00
May 24	J. Ashmun's account - - - - -		125 37
28	J. C. Dunn - - - - - -		100 00
June 15	R. R. Gurley - - - - - -		500 00
	R. R. Gurley - - - - - -		67 50
20	W. W. Niles - - - - - -		200 00
30	Jno. Kennedy - - - - -		178 88
July 9	J. C. Dunn - - - - - -		250 00
25	W. Thompson - - - - -		6 25
	R. R. Gurley - - - - - -		11 00
	J. C. Dunn - - - - - -		212 10
	J. Ashmun's account - - - - -		562 85
August 1	J. A. Kennedy, postages - - - -		31 04
	J. Cooper - - - - - -		2 00
	J. H. B. Latrobe's account - - - -		207 82
	Loss in notes - - - - - -		4 98
Septem. 1	J. Ashmun - - - - - -		47 37
6	Way & Gideon - - - - -		429 75
7	J. Ashmun's account to J. Benson - - -		100 00
	J. Benson - - - - - -		100 00
	J. Henson - - - - - -		10 00
10	Jno. Kennedy - - - - -		149 40
12	J. Henson - - - - - -		20 00
24	J. Ashmun's account, on account of Doris - -		360 36
	Do do do - -		1,544 85
	Gales & Seaton - - - - -		18 75
Octob. 20	J. Ashman's account - - - - -		721 52
Dec. 10	Do do - - - - -		283 00

ACCOUNT—Continued.

1828	To amount brought over - - - - - -	$14,541 82	1827 Dec. 10	By I. Gillet, September 1 - - - -	$ 50 00
				J. Ashmun's salary, 20th Oct. - - -	350 00
				J. A. Kennedy, postage, 8th do - - -	36 25
			October 8	J. C. Dunn - - - - - -	385 43
			11	J. McPhail, account - - - - -	364 68
			22	J. Laurie - - - - - -	20 00
			25	J. Nourse - - - - - -	40 00
			Nov. 12	R. R. Gurley - - - - -	50 00
			17	Jno. Kennedy - - - - -	50 00
			26	Do - - - - - -	12 50
				Do - - - - - -	158 64
				J. C. Dunn - - - - - -	386 43
			30	J. McPhail - - - - - -	65 25
			Decem. 2	C. C. Harper's account - - - -	812 07
			6	Do do - - - -	10 00
			12	Samuel Fisher's do - - - -	210 00
			13	J. Ashmun's do - - - -	250 00
				Jno. Kennedy - - - - -	188 71
			28	W. W. Miles - - - - - -	239 77
			1828 Jan'y 9	J. A. Kennedy - - - - -	33 38
			19	R. H. Douglass, passage on board brig Doris -	1,500 00
				Balance in hand, including $71 in counterfeits -	240 08
				Dollars	14,541 82
	To amount brought over - - - - - -	$14,541 82			

APPENDIX.

(A.)

Office of the American Colonization Society,

WASHINGTON, *May* 18, 1825.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the digest of the laws, and the plan of civil government for Liberia, as adopted by the Agents of this Society, having been read and considered it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, considering the satisfactory information afforded by recent accounts from the Colony of the successful operation of the plan of the civil government thereof, as established by their Agents in August last, and seeing therein reason to reconsider their instructions to the Agent of the 29th of December, 1824, now approve of the principles in that form of government, and give their sanction to the same.

Resolved, That the digest of the laws be referred to a committee to examine the same and compare them with the Constitution and laws of 1820, and report to the next stated meeting.

Office of the American Colonization Society,

WASHINGTON, *May* 23, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, this day, the committee appointed at the last meeting, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board, having considered the digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, dated August 19, 1824, as prepared by the Agent, do approve the same, and declare the same to be, under the Constitution, the law of the colony, adding thereto the following: In case of failure to find recognizances for good behavior, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labor on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heirs in the colony, the land held by him shall revert to the colony.

Resolved, That this declaration of the law of the colony, shall not be construed to annul or impair any regulations which the Agent, under his constitutional authority, may have seen fit to establish subsequent to the above date of August 19, 1824.

Resolved, That the Resident Agent cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Constitution, government, and laws, of the colony of Liberia, as established by this Board at Washington, 23d May, 1825.

JAMES LAURIE, *Acting President.*

R. R. GURLEY, *Resident Agent.*

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE AFRICAN COLONY AT LIBERIA.

ARTICLE I. All persons born within the limits of the Territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Liberia, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their agents, and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III. The Society's Agents shall compose a Board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the settlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE IV. The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the Managers, necessary for the good order and government of the settlement.

ARTICLE V. There shall be no slavery in the settlement.

ARTICLE VI. The common law, as in force and modified in the United States, and applicable to the situation of the People, shall be in force in the settlement.

ARTICLE VII. Every settler coming to the age of twenty-one years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall, by the first opportunity, inform the Board for their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

Article IX. This constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights, and claims, of the Agents of the United States, over the captured Africans and others, under their care and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the settlement.

Article X. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by an unanimous consent of all present, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

PLAN FOR THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA.

The necessity of a mild, just, and efficient government for the preservation of individual and political rights among any people, and for the advancement of true prosperity, induces the Agents of the American Colonization Society most seriously to consider, and immediately to adopt a system for the better regulation, in this colony, of public affairs.

I. The Agent of the Colonization Society possesses, in this settlement, sovereign power, subject only to the decisions of the Board.

II. *The Vice Agency.*—Three individuals shall be annually nominated by the colonists for the Vice Agency, one of whom shall be appointed by the Agent, unless special reasons forbid such appointment.

III. *Duties of the Vice Agency.*—The Vice Agent shall be admitted to the councils of the Agent in all important matters, and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the defence and execution of the laws. In case of the absence or sickness of the Agent, the Vice Agent shall become the general superintendent of public affairs. The colonists shall be permitted to nominate individuals annually for this office, yet an appointment to it, may at any time, be revoked by the Agent.

IV. The Vice Agent, with two other persons, nominated by the colonists, and (if approved) appointed by the Agent, shall constitute a council, who shall meet when requested by the Agent, to deliberate on measures to be adopted for the prosperity of the colony. The Vice Agent shall consult the other members of the council on the general interests of the settlement, and make a report to the Agent whenever he may believe the common good to require it. The appointment of this council shall be annual.

V. The Judiciary shall consist of the Agent and two Justices of the Peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance of all cases affecting the peace, and criminal cases within the definition of petit larceny; and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the Court of monthly sessions the Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates. The Court of monthly sessions shall have original jurisdiction in all actions of debt where

the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars, and in criminal causes above the degree of petit larceny, and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever.

Two constables shall be annually appointed by the Agent, whose duty it shall be to execute all processes, and levy distresses pursuant to writs issued by the Justices, and the Court of monthly sessions, and to aid in preserving the public peace.

The Clerk of the Court of monthly sessions, shall be appointed annually by the Court.

The following committees, the military committee excepted, shall be appointed by the Agent, in pursuance of a vote of a majority of the freeholders annually, whose election may be set aside or confirmed by the Agent, as in the case of counsellors :

I. The Committee of Agriculture, to consist of two persons, who are to report and serve as the organ of the Government on all subjects relating to the agriculture of the colony.

II. The Committee of Public Works, to consist of three persons, who are to report and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to buildings and fortifications. It shall be the especial duty of the members of this committee, to superintend, in rotation, the execution of the public works, by the laboring force employed by the Government.

III. The Committee of the Colonial Militia, to consist of all the commissioned officers of the colonial militia; who are to report and serve as the organ of Government on all subjects relating to the militia of the Colony. Each committee shall appoint a chairman, who shall communicate for them with the Government and people.

IV. There shall be a Committee of Health, who shall be ready at all times to report to the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony.

These committees are to become familiar with all the subjects relating to their appointments and be ready at all times to meet, consult, and report thereon when required to do so by the Agent.

Each committee shall record all important observations and facts, relating to the subjects they investigate, for the future use of the Colony.

V. The militia of the Colony shall be organized into one corps, which shall act as infantry and as artillery. This corps shall be officered by one captain and two lieutenants, elected by the men, but confirmed in their appointments, and commissioned by the Agent. The officers, in committee, shall appoint all the non-commissioned officers, subject to the approbation of the Agent.

The officers directly attached to the Agency, and to be appointed by him without nomination by the People, are :

1st. A storekeeper, who, when not on rations, shall receive a small compensation for his services.

2d. A commissary of ordnance, who, when not on rations, shall receive some compensation.

3d. A colonial secretary, who shall likewise receive a small compensation.

4th. A librarian, who shall preserve with care the colonial library, and attend to the delivery of books at hours fixed upon by the Agent.

5th A guard of twelve privates, two corporals and one sergeant commandant. This guard shall be raised, appointed, officered by, and subjected to the entire and direct control of the American Colonization Society, and their Agent. They shall, except in case of war, or manifest danger, perform all the military service of the Colony. The settlers being thus delivered from this heavy burden, are expected, and will be required, to devote themselves with becoming zeal to the great and paramount objects of public and private industry.

6th. A superintendent of captured Africans.

7th. Instructors in the public schools.

8th. An Auctioneer.

9th. Crier of the court.

Digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, August 19th, 1824.

1st. Sedition, mutiny, insubordination, or disobedience to the lawful authorities, are high misdemeanors and punishable either by the Justice, Court of Sessions, or prerogative of the Agent, as the case may be.

2d. Quarrelling, riot, drunkenness, Sabbath-breaking, profaneness, and lewdness, are infractions of the public peace, and punishable by sentence of Justices, or of the Court of Sessions, with fine, imprisonment, standing in the stocks, or whipping.

3d. Persons having violated the peace, or committed the misdemeanors specified in section first, on being discharged from custody, must find recognizances for their good behavior.

4th. Simple theft, in which the property stolen shall be less than five shillings, is petit larceny, and shall always be punished, in pursuance of sentence of Justices, or Court of Sessions, by a fine of fourfold the value of the property stolen, and the culprit to find recognizances in twenty times the amount.

5th. Grand larceny, and all felonies, punishable, in pursuance of judicial sentence, with whipping and imprisonment, either in irons or not, or by a term of labor in chains on the public works. In case of failure to find recognizances for good behavior, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labor on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

6th. Every able bodied male person, receiving rations, is to labor for the public, under the superintendence of the Commissioner for Public Works, two days in each week. Every person is to be considered in good health, who shall refuse to report himself, and afford satisfaction of his inability to labor, to the Committee of Health.

7th. Every able bodied person as aforesaid, or person not reporting his indisposition as aforesaid, neglecting to labour on public works, or negligently attending to his own domestic labors, during the four days of each week allowed him, shall, on the representation of the Committee of Public Works, be immediately, together with his family, put on his own resources.

8th. No person forfeiting his rations, shall have them restored in less than one month.

9th. Persons obstinately refusing to acquiesce in the express decisions of the Board of Managers, shall, on conviction thereof by a court of justice, forfeit all their real estate in the Colony, and be compelled to leave it.

10th. Persons trespassing on appropriated lands by cutting or removing timber, or other property, are liable to exemplary damages.

11th. No person is to reside on the lands of the colony, without permission of the Society, or their Agent.

12th. Expulsion from the colony may take place on conviction for offences directly affecting the peace and good government of the same; and when ordered by the Society, in punishment of any misdemeanors, in their judgment deserving that penalty. The property of exiles to pass to his next heirs resident in the colony. In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heirs in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

13th. The party in any judicial trial, is entitled, if he desire it, to trial by jury.

14th. The common law, and usages of the courts of Great Britain and the United States, to regulate all judicial proceedings.

15th. All persons are permitted to dispose of property by will. The estate of intestates to be committed, with letters of administration, to administrators appointed by the Agent.

16th. In all lands appropriated to settlers, every third lot, when practicable, shall be reserved for public uses.

17th. No person shall own lands who does not reside in the Colony, and cultivate at least two acres, or carry on, with consent of the Agent, some mechanical trade, and build a substantial house on his town lot.

18th. A substantial house, to answer the requisition of the preceding section, must be, 1st. of sufficient extent to accommodate the family. 2d. Built of stone, brick, or pise, or of frame or logs, weatherboarded, and covered with tile or brick.

19th. All settlers, on their arrival, shall draw town lots and plantations, for which the Agent is to give them a certificate, specifying their number, and the time of drawing. If, within two years from that date, two acres of land on the plantation shall have been brought under cultivation, the town lot cleared and enclosed, and a legal house built, the said certificates may be exchanged for a title deed of such lands, to be held thereafter in fee simple.

20th. All town lots are to be enclosed by the proprietors with a good fence; any person neglecting to make such a fence, shall be answerable to his next neighbor for all damages he may sustain from

the neglect, by application to the Committee of Agriculture, who shall proceed as directed in the laws of the 13th August, 1823. (See Journal, under date of November 24, 1824.)

21st. Persons holding town lots or plantations, are to keep the streets contiguous thereto, clear of weeds and brush to the centre, and cultivate any trees which may be planted thereon. Neglects in these cases are to fall under cognizance of the Committee of Agriculture, who are to proceed as in the law referred to in the preceding section.

22d. Every married man, besides a town lot, shall have for himself five acres of plantation land, two for his wife, and one for each child, if they are with him: *Provided*, That no single family shall have, in all, more than ten acres.

23d. No colonist shall deal with the natives of the country for lands.

25th. Nothing but articles of necessity are to be given or expected in the rations issued from the public stores.

25th. Missionaries are permitted to reside, coming out with the approbation of the Society, so long as they devote themselves to their sacred functions.

(B.)

We have stated in our report, that *eight stations* (not including Monrovia,) from Cape Mount to Trade Town, (140 miles) are under the jurisdiction of the Society. These are, in their order, Cape Mount, the St. Paul's, Bushrod Island, Junk, St. John's Factory, Bob Gray's Factory, Factory Island, and Young Sesters. We here publish the deeds of conveyance, of such as have been received.

No. 1. Outline of the agreement with the Cape Mount Chiefs; August 12, 1826.

No. 2. Deed of purchase of the St. Paul's lands, May 11th, 1825.

No. 3. Compact with the Junk Chiefs, and Geographical Sketch of the Territory.

No. 4. Deed of conveyance of a tract of country, on the north bank of St. John's River, called Bob Gray's Factory.

No. 5. Deed of conveyance of Factory Island.

No. 6. Deed of perpetual lease of the Sesters Territory.

No. 1.

MONROVIA, *August 12th*, 1826.

SIR: The detention of Capt. Walstrum a few days beyond his intention, has put it in my power to advise you, that negotiations have been entered into with the Chiefs of Cape Mount, which promise us a strong hold upon that important point of the African Coast. The absolute purchase of territory there, is, in the present state of the

prejudices of the native tribes who hold it, no doubt entirely impracticable. But an agreement has been concluded, which we believe may, and will be solemnly ratified in a few weeks, that will secure to us several points, which we regard as second in importance only to the actual purchase of the country. The outline of the treaty with the Cape Mount chiefs is as follows:

1. The Colony cedes to the Governor of Cape Mount, the right of establishing a trading house at Cape Mesurado, and, for the present, permits this establishment to be made on Perseverance Island.

2. And cedes also the right of employing a commercial agent, from among the settlers.

3. To the Colony is ceded the right of the exclusive use of a piece of land, situated contiguous to the landing of Cape Mount; and the right to appoint and employ, on those premises, any number of factors and traders.

4. The Chiefs of Cape Mount agree to build in the first instance, a large and secure factory for the Colony at Cape Mount, for a reasonable compensation; to guaranty the safety of persons and property belonging to the said factory; exact no tribute or custom of it, or any persons resorting to it, forever; and to encourage the free transmission of all the trade of the interior, to the said factory.

5. They also stipulate expressly—

Never to sell their country, or any right of occupancy in it, to any Europeans or other foreigners, under whatever circumstances.—Also,

Never to permit any English, Frenchman, Spaniard, or other than the Colonists of Liberia, to establish a factory, or trading house, ashore, either for slaves, or produce; but to oblige them to trade always from their vessels.

6. They also stipulate, that prices shall be mutually adjusted by public authority, and revised by the same parties, every four months: and, fixed, shall never be departed from, except by mutual consent, and a mutual understanding first had, by the same parties.

7. The Cape Mount and Cape Mesurado people, shall treat each other as friends, and members of one common family; and endeavor to obtain, deserve, and keep each others' confidence.

Such is the outline. The arrangement is important in itself: the ultimate consequences can hardly fail, under good management, of being much more so. The trade of Cape Mount is worth, at a moderate computation, $50,000 per annum. The exclusion of Europeans, we regard as tantamount, its present effects on our Colony considered, to the acquisition of the property of the soil; to which, it may be expected to lead, as soon as the growth of our population shall demand its comprehension within our territorial limits.

P. S. Letters received this day, from our factory at Sesters, state that that establishment remains unmolested; that King Freeman stands true to his engagements; and that, on the return of the dry season, our interest will be easily established there, more effectually and advantageously, than at any former period.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. ASHMUN.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That King Peter, King Long Peter, King Governor, King Toda, and King Jimmy, in person and by their representatives, for themselves and their people, on the one part, and J. Ashmun, Agent of the American Colonization Society, and C. M. Waring, Vice Agent, acting in behalf of the said Society, on the other part, having met by previous appointment on the 11th of May, 1825, at Gourah, on Bushrod Island, for the purpose of strengthening the bond of friendship between each other, and the principals and people whom they respectively represent, separately and jointly stipulate and agree:

1st. That there shall be a firm and perpetual peace between the parties represented in this Convention.

2d. That the American Colony shall never disturb the Kings whose signatures are attached to this instrument, nor the people, in the quiet possession and use of the lands which they now occupy, or may hereafter require for building their towns or making plantations.

3d. That, whenever hereafter any wild lands between the St. Paul's and Mesurado rivers may be required by the American Colony for plantations, or other purposes, the authorities of the said colony shall previously call a conference of the kings herein named, and settle equitably the conditions on which said lands shall be occupied.

4th. The American Colonization Society, shall have the right, in consideration of *five hundred bars of tobacco, three barrels of rum, five casks of powder, five pieces of long raft, five boxes of pipes, ten guns, five umbrellas, ten iron pots, and ten pair of shoes,* immediately to enter into possession of the tract of unoccupied land, bounded towards the west by Stockton Creek, and on the north by the St. Paul's river, including the free use of the channel of the said river.

5th. The authorities of the colony shall appoint some respectable and influential king or head-man, living near the ceded territory, to whom reference of all differences, between the colonists residing on said territory and the country people, may be made; but who is not to interfere otherwise in the affairs of the settlement.

KING PETER'S ⋈ mark.
KING LONG PETER'S ⋈ mark.
KING GOVERNOR'S ⋈ mark.
KING TODA'S ⋈ mark.
KING JIMMY'S ⋈ mark.
J. ASHMUN.
C. M. WARING.

Witnesses:
KING PETER BROMLEY'S ⋈ mark.
BA CAIA'S ⋈ mark.
J. S. MILL.

No. 3.

THE JUNK ESTABLISHMENT.

History of the negotiation for the same, and geographical sketch of the Junk territory.

The first considerable river discharging its waters into the ocean, to the leeward of Cape Mesurado, is the Junk. The District contiguous to the mouth of this river, as is usual along this coast, bears its name; and commencing five miles to the windward, extends two or three miles below it. The distance of the Junk from Monrovia is roundly estimated at 40 miles, which is supposed to be a few miles greater than an exact admeasurement would give it.

The Junk District is traversed by two considerable rivers, which, descending, the one from the N. N. W. and the other from the mountainous country to the E. N. E. discharging their waters into the ocean at the distance of only two miles from each other. A peninsular tongue of alluvial, sandy land, of several miles extent, is formed by the near approach and almost parallel direction of these rivers, towards their mouths. The river, on the southeastern side of this peninsula, is called the *Junk;* and that on the north, is distinguished as the *Red Junk;* a name descriptive of the color of the clay of which its banks are partly composed.

Both rivers are navigable by boats, the Red Junk particularly, on which canoes are daily in the practice of ascending a distance of more than 40 miles, and thus approaching within five miles of the navigable parts of the Mesurado. The anchorage off the mouth of these rivers, and the landing across the bars by which they are subtended, are safe and practicable, at nearly all seasons of the year. The native population of the District is numerous, laborious, and enterprising: and the trade, consisting chiefly of rice and camwood, considerable.

One of the most obvious measures for benefitting the settlements on the Mesurado, which a bare inspection of a map of this part of the coast suggests, and a very slight acquaintance with its resources demonstrates to be of great importance, is the opening of an extensive inland water communication between the Bassas, and Cape Mesurado. The Red Junk, of itself, presents the means, as has been already stated, of carrying on this communication nearly 50 miles. The Junk will carry it ten miles farther down the coast, when the St. John's and its different branches are said to afford the means of its extension into the neighborhood of the Sesters.

The Colony has already a strong footing in the St. Johns; and, it is believed, a safe and permanent one at the Sesters. The occupation of the Junk, only, is wanted to complete this chain of communication, and bind the whole country to the colony in a strong connexion of intercourse, trade, and interests.

The inconveniencies, of wanting an establishment at this station, have been more sensibly and frequently perceived, since the occupa-

tion of the Sesters and St. John's, than before. The regulations of trade, which can only be enforced by the colony in the neighborhood of its settlements and factories, have been extended to no part of the coast to the windward of Bullock Town in Grand Bassa. By occupying the Junk, the colony would be able at once to place the whole line of coast to the leeward of the cape under these regulations. The trade of foreigners would be nearly excluded. And as the consequence of both, the best security of an abiding place with all the different tribes, along a line of more than 100 miles of the coast, would be afforded the Colony.

The communication between the leeward tribes and Colony has always been liable to very unpleasant and frequent interuptions from the impositions practised on traders arriving at the Junk rivers, on pretence of exacting ferriage toll. The evil arising from this single source called too loudly for redress, so early as 1824, to admit of being longer neglected. A stipulation was, in September of that year, concluded by Mr. Waring, on the part of the Colony, with the Junk chiefs, on that subject. But it has been frequently and very artfully evaded, and proved, like most other conventions unfavorable to the immediate interest of the natives, to be too weak a restraint on their avarice.

It was accordingly determined in the early part of October, 1826, as a measure of equal advantage and necessity to the colony, to obtain an establishment, if possible, on the peninsula between the two rivers, at which a factory should be formed, and a Colonial Agent should be constantly stationed, whose duty it should be, besides conducting and regulating the trade of the colony with that district, vigilantly to watch over its interests and extend its influence in that quarter. In pursuance of this intention, Mr. E. Johnson and Jesse Shaw received a commission and instructions to negotiate with the Junk Chiefs* for the cession of the peninsula, on the 5th of October, 1826.

The Commissioners met the Chiefs in Council, on the 10th of October, and spent the day in urging, without effect, a proposition to purchase in the name of the Colony, a part of their peninsula.

On the 11th, it was perceived by the Commissioners that, should the point be yielded by the Chiefs, and the land sold, their objections would be merely overruled, but could not, at present, be obviated; and that a jealous distrust of the designs of the colony must remain with them, which threatened to render much more precarious the possession of the territory than a less perfect tenure more unanimously and freely granted.

A perpetual grant of the situation was then asked for, and, after a short consultation, unanimously made. And on the basis of the grant, the Commissioners, on the same day, negotiated and concluded the following agreement, to wit:

* These chiefs are King Prince Will, of the Junk, King Tom, of the Red Junk, Peter Harris, a powerful and influential Krooman, and the headmen of the two first, Tom French and Junk Pepper.

A compact with the Junk Chiefs, securing to the Colony the occupation and use of a district in that country.

This solemn compact, concluded this eleventh day of October, 1826, between J. Ashmun, Agent of the Colony of Liberia, on the one part, and King Prince Will, King Tom, and Peter Harris, all of the Junk, on the other part, witnesseth:

That J. Ashmun, and his successors in the government of Liberia, shall enjoy the perpetual use and entire jurisdiction of all that piece of territory situated on the mouths of the Red Junks, and the Junk bounded on the northwest and north by the ocean and mouth of the Red Junk river; on the northeast by the same river; on the east by a line drawn across the narrowest part of the peninsula, from the Red Junk to Junk rivers; on the southeast by the Junk river; and on the south and southwest by the Junk river and the ocean.

That the said Will, Tom, and Harris, shall immediately erect a house on the said ceded territory, not less than eight fathoms in length, nor less than two and a half fathoms in breadth, divided into three ground apartments, and having a well floored and secure loft; which house shall be built in the most substantial country style, and be the property of the said colony of Liberia, to be used for a trading factory.

That J. Ashmun shall, on the completion of the said factory, send a factor to reside in it constantly, and supply it, at all seasons, with the best assortment of trade goods in his power, and require all the traders from the Colony, resorting to the Junk, to make their trade in or at the same, and in no other place.

That no obstruction shall ever be placed, by the headmen of Junk, in the way of the free access of any traders desirious to resort to, or returning from, the said factory.

That no custom, tribute, dashes, or other exaction or presents, shall, at any time, be required, by the said headmen, of the factory or traders of the colony, on any pretence whatever.

That the prices of all produce and merchandise entering into the trade of the factory, shall be settled, from time to time, by the contracting parties, and strictly adhered to by both.

That no credits shall be allowed or asked, at the factory.

That Prince Will, King Tom, and Peter Harris, be paid, each, twenty bars, by J. Ashmun, as soon as the factory shall be begun, in order to defray the expense of the building. Old debts to the amount shall be turned towards this payment, where the parties receiving are indebted to the Colony.

That Prince Will shall sell to the factory a large and sound Kroo canoe, at a reasonable price, which canoe shall remain for the sole use of the factory.

The parties finally contract and promise to present and punish all frauds and impositions, practised or attempted by their people, respectively, and hereby bind themselves to make full indemnity for property lost or damaged by the violence or fault of such as they are mutual-

ly bound to control; and in the execution of this treaty, and all their transactions with each other, to observe the most perfect good faith.

Executed by Elijah Johnson and Jesse Shaw, on the part of the agent of Liberia; and by the other contracting parties in person, at Junk, the day and year before stated. In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands.

PETER HARRIS, his ⋈ mark,
TOM FRENCH, his ⋈ mark,
JUNK PEPPER, his ⋈ mark,
KING WILL, his ⋈ mark,
KING TOM, his ⋈ mark.
J. ASHMUN.

Witnessed by ELIJAH JOHNSON,
JESSE SHAW.

No. 4.

Deed of conveyance of a tract of country on the north bank of St. John's river, by B. Gray and others, to J. Ashmun, Nov. 20, 1826.

This Indenture, made this twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, between Bob Gray, Jack Gray, and Centipede, Headmen of Grand Bassa, the King and other Chiefs consenting, of the one part, and J. Ashmun, Agent of, and in trust for, the American Colonization Society, of the other part, witnesseth:

That, in consideration of three hundred bars of merchandise, paid by the said J. Ashmun to the said Bob, Jack, and Centipede, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the said Bob, Jack, and Centipede, have granted, bargained, sold, released, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and, by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell, release, enfeoff, and confirm, and into possession deliver, all that tract and parcel of country situated on the south bank of the great central trunk of the river St. John, in the aforesaid country of Grand Bassa, bounded as follows, to wit: on the west, by a line running due north, indefinitely, from the waters edge, due north of the west end of Factory Island: on the east, by a line running in the same manner from the water's edge, due north of the east end of Factory island, and the St. John's river, south, and extending northward indefinitely.

To have and to hold unto the said J. Ashmun, in trust as aforesaid, the above described tract and parcel of country, in fee simple, forever.

And the said Bob Gray, Jack Gray, and Centipede, for themselves, their successors, and assigns, the said tract and parcel of country, unto the said J. Ashmun, his successors, and assigns, in trust for the said American Colonization Society, against the claim or claims of the said Bob, Jack, and Centipede, and against the claim and claims of all other persons and parties whatever, do, by these presents, forever warrant and defend.

In testimony whereof, the aforesaid parties have hereunto subscribed and signed their names, at Grand Bassa, the day and first year above written.

BOB GRAY'S ⋈ mark,
JACK GRAY'S ⋈ mark,
CENTIPEDE'S ⋈ mark,
J. ASHMUN.

No. 5.

Deed of conveyance of Factory Island, November 20, 1826.

This Indenture, made the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, between J. Ashmun, Agent of the American Colonization Society, for the Colony of *Liberia*, of the *one part*; and Joe Harris, of Grand Bassa, with the consent and concurrence of the King and Headmen of the same country, of the other part, witnesseth:

That, in consideration of one puncheon of rum, three boxes of pipes, four bars of tobacco, and ten muskets, paid in hand, by the said J. Ashmun, and of one hogshead of tobacco, ten pieces of cloth, five pots, five bars of beads, one Neptune, four iron bars, three casks of powder, and ten cutlasses, and one hundred flints, *to be paid* by the same unto the same, the said Joe Harris, for himself, his heirs, assigns, administrators, and executors, hath sold, granted, bargained, released, and enfeoffed, and, by these presents, doth sell, grant, bargain, release, and enfeoff, unto the said J. Ashmun, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that parcel and district of country known by the name of Factory island, being an island situated, lying, and being, in the river St. John, in the country of Grand Bassa, commencing, towards the west, at about two miles from the mouth, and in the northern branch of the said river; and extending, eastwardly, up the said branch, four miles, less or more, and being of the average breadth of half a mile, less or more, and containing one thousand acres, less or more, together with the houses, timber, fruit-trees, and other appurtenances, to the same belonging. To have and to hold the said island and appurtenances, unto the said J. Ashmun, in trust for the American Colonization Society, in *fee simple*, forever.

And the said Joe Harris, against the claim of the said Joe Harris, and against the claims of all other persons and parties, unto the said

J. Ashmun, his successors and assigns, as above stated, the aforedescribed island, doth, by these presents, for ever warrant and defend.

In testimony whereof, the parties abovenamed have subscribed their hands, at Grand Bassa, in the day and year abovedescribed.

J. ASHMUN,
JOE HARRIS' ⋈ mark.

Witnessed by :
JOE HARRIS,
CENTIPEDE,
FRENCH JACK,

It is especially agreed and understood, by the parties to this instrument, that J. Ashmun shall forever enjoy the right of taking from the banks of the St. John river, any timber, stones, and other building materials, necessary for the construction of houses, and for other improvements, on the said Factory island, without charge or molestation from any persons whatever.

No. 6.

Deed of perpetual lease of the Sesters Territory. Executed October 27th, 1825.

Know all men, that this agreement, whereof King Freeman, of Young Sesters, of the one part, and Colston M. Waring and Jacob Warner, duly commissioned by J. Ashmun, Agent of the American Colonization Society, to transact in the name and on the part of the said Society, of the other part, are parties, witnesseth, that I, the said Freeman, in consideration of one hogshead of tobacco, one puncheon of rum, six boxes of pipes, to be paid and delivered to me yearly, every year, the first to commence from the date of these presents, hereby cede and convey to the American Colonization Society, the sole use, occupation, and possession of all that tract of country, lying on either side of the Young Sesters river, and extending half a league southwardly of its southern bank, and the same distance to the northward of its northen bank, being every where of the width of one league, exclusive of the bed of the river, and extending longitudinally from the mouth of the said river Young Sesters, to its source. I, the said Freeman, also undertake and agree, for the consideration above specified, to defend and protect the said Society, in their aforesaid occupation and use of the above described territory, against all claims, demands, and annoyances, whatever, that may be made or offered, by any of the neighboring Tribes, Princes, or Headmen, in prejudice of any rights conveyed by these presents. I, the said Freeman, also stipulate, cede, and assure, to the said American Colonization Society, the service of all of my laboring people, who are to be employed under the direction of the

Agent of the said Society, in any labors and improvements to be accomplished on the territory aforesaid: it being mutually understood and stipulated that the said people are not to be employed in any service which shall require them, or any of them, to leave or be absent from the territory above ceded:

And that we, the abovenamed Commissioners, for, and in behalf of the American Colonization Society, stipulate and promise, in consideration of the sole use and possession of the aforedescribed Territory of Young Sesters, to pay and deliver to the said King Freeman, every year, estimating the commencement of the first from the date of these presents, the aforespecified merchandize, and to execute, in all respects, the conditions and stipulations of the said Society, as undertaken and assumed by the same, in this instrument.

In witness whereof, we, the abovenamed parties, have hereunto set our hands, at Young Sesters, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the Colony of Liberia the fourth.

KING FREEMAN.
J. WARNER.
C. M. WARING.

Executed in duplicates of the same tenor and date, whereof one is deposited in the hands of King Freeman, and the other retained, and filed and recorded in the Office of the Agent of the American Colonization Society, in and for the Colony of Liberia.

J. ASHMUN.

This *original deed*, is, January 24th, 1826, sent per the "Union," to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, to be filed for preservation in the United States. J. A.

Deed of cession to the American Colonization Society of the northern part of Bushrod Island.

These presents, executed this fifteenth day of December, in the year of Jesus Christ, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, on the Saint Paul's river, between J. Ashmun, Agent of the American Colonization Society for the Colony of Liberia, of the one part, and Mary McKenzie, proprietress of the northern half of Bushrod island, of the other, witnesseth: that, in consideration of an annuity of fifty bars, lawful and customary money of the country, to be paid in quarterly instalments, for ten years, or during the life of the said Mary, the first annual payment having been this day received, she, the said Mary, hath granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed, released, and confirmed, and by these presents, doth grant, bargain, sell, enfeoff, release, and confirm, to the said J. Ashmun, all that parcel and tract of land, lying and being on, and a part of, the right bank of the Stockton creek, commencing at the disjunction of the said creek, from the

river St. Paul, and extending from the said head, or disjunction, so far downward towards the southwest, as her right in the lands of the said bank reaches; and one half mile inland, measured from the western margin of the said creek. To have, and to hold for the only use, and behalf of the Colony of Liberia, and for no other purpose, or party, the said parcel and tract of land, forever.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature, at the place, and on the day above specified.

MARY McKENZIE, her x mark.

Registered according to law, December 19th, 1827.

J. W. PROUT, *Register.*

(C.)

Act of incorporation of the Mesurado Channelling Company.

1. A corporation, having this title, is hereby constituted, for the sole purpose of *improving the mouth of the Mesurado River and anchorage*, to consist of stockholders.

2. Any person subscribing and paying one share of ten dollars, or any greater number of shares, shall be a stockholder in the said company.

3. All the business of this corporation shall be conducted by a committee of the following persons, and such successors and associates, taken from among stockholders, as the majority shall, from time to time, choose, to supply vacancies in their own body, viz: L. Carey, C. M. Waring, &c. &c. six in all, in whose meetings, the Agent of the Colony shall, *ex officio*, preside.

4. The committee shall appoint a Treasurer, of their own number, and meet, as often as they shall judge proper, for the transaction of business.

5. It shall be the special duty of the Committee to superintend, (following the order of their names) in their own persons, the execution of the great work of improvement contemplated by the company.

6. The advantages to stockholders, and their security for the reimbursement of their subscriptions, are to arise out of a tonnage duty, to be assessed, by the Executive of the Colony, on all colonial craft, using the improved channels, and out of a light anchorage duty, to be imposed on all merchant vessels trading to Monroe.

7. As soon as the improved channel shall be rendered navigable, the aforesaid duties shall be chargeable. Of the proceeds, a sufficient sum shall be reserved for keeping the work in order: another sum, sufficient to pay the stockholders an interest, not exceeding thirty-three per cent. per annum, on the amount of their shares, shall next be reserved out of the said proceeds, and the balance be applied as a sinking fund, to repay the principal of the stock, until the whole shall be

extinguished; when all the rights and powers of the corporation shall devolve to the Executive of the Colony, and be employed only for the benefit and improvement of the same.

8. Certificates of stock, signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Agent of the Colony, shall be transferable.

Done in Council, at Monroe, the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

J. ASHMUN.

REMARKS.

Soon after this charter was obtained, the company commenced its operations, in the way prescribed: the first object of which was, to place temporary and cheap obstructions across the river, at the angle a little above its mouth, and below the town of Monroe, with a view to determine what effect on the direction and force of the current, would follow from filling up the same bed with stones. The result was satisfactory, and a canal, through which it is intended to turn the whole channel, has been commenced from that point of the south-western bank upon which it was demonstrated that the obstructions proposed, will project the water of the river with the greatest force.

This labor is now begun. The shares subscribed, are about one hundred, making a capital of one thousand dollars in hand; but stockholders are pledged to raise it to four thousand, if that sum should be requisite to its completion.

The object of this work is to afford a sheltered, direct, and easy boat access from the roads to town; saving, in every trip, a distance of from three to five miles, and, ultimately, a channel, by which vessels may run into the Mesurado, and moor at the wharves of Monroe.

It is desired that the Society would subscribe, or authorize a subscription, to this stock. To every vessel discharging here, the advantage of even a boat channel, would be, at least, two hundred dollars, exclusive of risk, which I regard, at least, as much more.

J. ASHMUN.

MONROE, *June* 11, 1827.

OUTLINE of the plan of the Infirmary of Invalids for Liberia.

1. The Agent, and Council, and Physician, of the Colony, are its directors.

2. All colonists requiring medical treatment; poor widows, single women, orphan children, if *not* sick, and others unable to support themselves creditably and comfortably, may be admitted by a ticket from one of the directors.

3. A manager is appointed to reside at, and give his exclusive and constant attention to the members of the Infirmary. He has charge

of all the utensils, provisions, furniture ; directs and superintends the employments of such as can labor ; preserves order and cleanliness ; carries into effect *all* the prescriptions of the attending Physician, and causes the punctual observance of all the rules and regulations of the institution.

4. The Physician to visit and prescribe for all the patients at least three times weekly ; oftener, if necessary.

5. Twelve apartments, six for men and male patients, six entirely separate, for females, with a large eating, school, and worship room, are in the use of the institution. Every person has a small, plain, and cheap folding-bed to himself ; all eat at a common table ; have their hours of labor, relaxation, and rest, stated ; are obliged to shift, at least, twice a week ; once to have clean bedding, and to scrub and wash their apartments on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

6. There is a *bill of fare* prepared for the institution, prescribing the ingredients of every meal through the week. The provisions in use, are, nearly all, the productions of the country ; the table is supplied in sufficient abundance, and the food wholesome, but cheap and simple.

7. That part of the plan to which the greatest share of our attention has been given, is, that which aims at providing every *man, woman,* and *child,* with such work, as their different complaints, sexes, ages, and former habits, will permit them to perform with the greatest advantage to themselves and the institution ; and thus make it defray, if not the whole, yet the greater part, of the expense of carrying it on. It is confidently believed we shall succeed in this object. Materials of every kind are provided by the attention of the manager. Tools we have supplied for carrying on different kinds of work ; and it is believed we have been particularly happy in the choice of the manager. He wants science, but is a man of great perseverance and assiduity, skilled in several trades, and possessing a good judgment in all. He is a man of piety, and excellent moral character, and of the middle age : C. Brown, from Southampton, Va. in 1825.

8. A *Cook, Steward, Nurse,* and *Washerwoman,* receive a small compensation per diem. All others are paid for the work they actually perform, at low rates. The earnings of all, are subject to a deduction, judged sufficient to defray the expense which they severally cause the institution, viz : men's earnings of $ 2 per week ; women's do. $ 1 50 per week ; children's $ 1 per week. The women are all required, moreover, to perform their own washing, and the men to scour their own apartments.

9. The sorts of labor prescribed to the patients and others belonging to the Infirmary, are : 1. *Cooking* ; 2. *Nursing* ; 3. *Washing,* (not only for the members of the infirmary, but for others, who may send in this work :) 4. *Common Sewing* ; 5. *Netting Seines* ; 6. *Grinding Cam-wood* ; 7. *Grinding Ochre* ; of which we have the material in exhaustless abundance ; 8. *Picking Oakum* ; 9. *Picking Cotton* ; 10. *Carding, Spinning, and Weaving Cotton* ; 11. *Making and jointing Shingles* : 12. *Drawing Clap-boards* ; 13. *Manufacturing*

Brooms; 14. *Coarse Shoes;* 15. *Axe-helves;* 16. *Oars;* 17. *Hoe-handles, &c. &c.;* 18. *Spinning;* 19. *Rope-yarn;* 20. *Laying Rope, &c.*

10. One of the most interesting features of this institution is, the provision made in its plan for converting it into a manufacturing establishment, with a view to teach colonists what may be done with the various and excellent materials for the different manufactures, with which the country abounds. From having been successfully employed in the infirmary, it is hoped that many will carry to their homes their regular habits of industry, an improved method of housekeeping, a spirit of engaging in domestic manufactures, and a good knowledge of the best methods of carrying them on. No servants are to be employed from abroad; and every person admitted, is to become *a part of the system.*

Provisions, &c. comprehended in the Bill of Fare.

Rice, in some form, at every meal.
Cassada, and plantains, one or the other, at every meal.
Yams.
Potatoes.
Greens.
Fresh meat, two days in the week.
Salted meat, one day in the week, besides for soup, and seasoning other food.
Soup, (prepared "*scientifically,*" according to Dr. Mitchell, and boiled seven hours,) every day, at dinner, a pint, or nine spoonfuls, to each adult person.
Corn meal, for mush, twice a week, when it can be had.
Flour bread, twice a week, when it can be had.
Palm oil, variously used, and as often as the physician suffers.
Tea, twice only in the week.
Coffee, (sweetened with molasses) the produce of the country, daily.
Fowls, arrow-root, and other small stores, for the ill only, who cannot leave their rooms.

J. A.

(D.)

MARYLAND APPROPRIATION.

MARYLAND, *Sct.*

At a session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the last Monday of December, being the twenty-fifth day of the said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and ended the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, his Excellency JOSEPH KENT, Esq., Governor, among others, the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 172. An act making appropriation for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

Whereas the People and Government of this State, have witnessed, with deep interest, the exertions of the American Colonization Society to promote and carry into effect the great and laudable objects of their association; and whereas this Legislature do most highly approve of the scheme of African Colonization, set on foot by said Society, and believe it to be the only one which can promise practical benefit to the country, or to that class of the community which it is intended to relieve: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the order of the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, for the use of said Society, the sum of one thousand dollars, out of any unappropriated moneys which shall be in the Treasury at the time of the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the Treasurer of the said shore shall be satisfied that the said sum will be expended for the benefit of free People of Color, who have been actual residents of this State for twelve months previous to the time of their embarcation.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the said Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay to the order of the Treasurer of the Society aforesaid, the sum of one thousand dollars, for the use of said Society, in the month of January, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; and the like sum. at the same time, in each successive year thereafter: *Provided*, That after the present year, no payment shall be made under the authority of this act, unless the officers of said Society shall present satisfactory proof to the said Treasurer of the Western Shore, that the whole of the appropriation of the preceding year, or such parts thereof as may have been expended, has been applied towards the colonization on the Coast of Africa, of free People of Color, who had been actual residents of this State for twelve months preceding the time of their embarcation: *And provided, further*, That the appropriation shall be extended to the applicants for colonization from each of the counties and the city of Baltimore, in the ratio of applications.

By the House of Delegates, March 13th, 1827.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House on the 10th day of February, 1827, was this day read, and assented to.

By order:

GIDEON PEARCE, *Clerk.*

By the Senate, March 13th, 1827.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate on the 8th day of March, 1827, was this day read, and assented to.

By order:

WM. KILTY, *Clerk.*

JOSEPH KENT.

[THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.]

MARYLAND, *Sct.*

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a full and true copy, taken from the original engrossed bill deposited in and belonging to the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this eleventh day [L.S.] of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

TH. HARRIS, *Clk. Ct. of Apps.*

(E.)

THIS SOLEMN COMPACT, concluded this 16th day of January, 1827, between J. Ashmun, Agent of the Colony of Liberia, and King West, of Trade Town, *witnesseth :*

That the unhappy resort to arms, which, since the month of April, 1826, has disturbed the friendly relations of the contracting parties, be, from this date, in all its causes, effects, and circumstances, forever so forgotton, and buried in oblivion, as to cease entirely to be the occcasion of complaint or difference to the parties.

That a friendly intercourse and equitable trade between the people of the contracting parties, be mutually encouraged and protected by the latter.

That the persons and property of the contracting parties and their people be by them regarded as sacred and inviolable ; and that they mutually endeavor to strengthen the friendly ties by which they hereby bind themselves together by an interchange of kind offices ; and, particularly, that they aid and assist the enemies of each other in no way whatever.

A small present shall be mutually given and accepted by the contracting parties, in confirmation of the foregoing agreement and stipulations.

Signed by the contracting parties in presence of witnesses, at Wade-Town, the date above written.

J. ASHMUN.
KING WEST'S ⋈ mark.

(F.)

The following public testimonials of approbation have been given to the design of the Colonization Society the last year. For many others, we refer to the Appendix of the last Annual Report :

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, *Nov.* 12, 1827.

On the petition of the Vermont Colonization Society, the committee reported a resolution instructing our Senators and Members in Congress to use their exertions in procuring the passage of a law, in aid of the objects of the Society; which was read, and adopted.

Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their efforts to induce the Government of the United States to aid the American Colonization Society in effecting the object of their institution, which is so eminently calculated to advance the honor and interest of our common country.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing resolution.

EDWARD KING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL WHEELER,
Speaker of the Senate.

January 24, 1828.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1828.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the original roll remaining in this office.

JEREMIAH M'LENE,
Secretary of State.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

At the meeting of this Convention, May 31, 1827, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society introduced the objects and plan of that Society, and solicited the notice and approbation of the Convention. The subject was referred to the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Andover, Rev. Dr. Willard, of Deerfield, and Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston; who made the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of Mr. R. R. Gurley, in relation to the American Colonization Society, requesting that the favor of this Convention may be shown to its objects, and making certain suggestions as to the manner in which those objects may be promoted by this body, have considered the subject referred to them, and respectfully report:

That, in the opinion of your Committee, the objects of the American Colonization Society are such as must be approved by humanity and

an enlightened patriotism; and such as especially commend themselves to the countenance of a free Christian community; and that, although it does not fall within the circle of this Convention's specific duties, nor yet of its powers, to appropriate any part of its funds to the advancement of any of the Society's objects; yet it is competent for this Convention to show to the Society a fraternal sympathy, and not only to give it a word of cheering and encouragement, but to recommend it to the individuals who compose this body to co-operate with that, in such manner, and at such times, as to each individual shall seem to be pointed out by Christian prudence and benevolence. Your Committee therefore recommend that it be

Resolved, That this Convention, approving the objects of the American Colozization Society, and being earnestly desirous of seeing its efforts prospered of God, and favored of man, do recommend it to the several members of this body, who are disposed actively to co-operate with the Society, to lay its claims before their respective congregations, at such time and in such manner, as, in their judgment, may best conduce to the interests of personal freedom, national security, and that righteousness and peace which belong to the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

By order of the Committee,

J. EDWARDS, *Chairman.*

BOSTON, *May* 31.

Voted, That this report be accepted.

A true copy from the minutes of the Convention.

Attest. JOHN CODMAN,

Scribe of the Convention.

CONNECTICUT CONVENTION.

At an annual meeting of the Convention of the Congregational Clergy of Connecticut, at Hartford, May 2, 1827:

Resolved, That this Convention does cheerfully recommend the American Colonization Society to the charitable consideration of the Congregational Churches in this State, as an institution worthy of the patronage of individuals of the States, and of the Nation.

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approves of the measure proposed by several ecclesiastical bodies in our country, of making collections in the churches for the Colonization Society, on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding the Fourth of July; and that they recommend such annual collections to the churches and congregations in this State.

Passed in Convention.

THOMAS ROBBINS, *Secretary.*

OHIO METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At a special meeting of the Ohio Local District Conference of the Methodist E. Church, held June 18th. 1827—Present about forty ministers, and a large number of spectators; after an address on the objects and character of the American Colonization Society, by the Rev. M. M. Henkle, the Agent, the following resolution, moved by S. Bostwick, and seconded by Rev. E. Booth, was carried by a unanimous vote of the Conference; and was also approved by a unanimous vote of all present.

Resolved, That this Conference cordially approve the benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society; and that all the Preachers within its jurisdiction be, and they are hereby, earnestly requested to deliver public addresses, and to take up public collections, in support of the Colonization cause, on the Fourth day of July, annually, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day, wherever it may be found practicable.

CHARLES ELLIOTT, *President.*

S. BOSTWICK, *Secretary.*

June 18th, 1827.

Extract from the minutes of the Baptist General Convention of the State of Ohio, held May 28, 1827.

"The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the Rev. Moses M. Henkle, Agent of the American Colonization Society: whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention highly approve of the objects of said Society, and that we recommend to our ministers and brethren, generally, to use their influence to advance its interests."

The following is a copy of a communication made to the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society, by the Lutheran Synod of Ohio:

Agreeably to the propositions made by a committee of the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society to the Lutheran Synod of Ohio, convened at Columbus, June 10th, 1827, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. A. Henkle, James B. Manning, and C. Henkle, to report on the above subject. The committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions; which were adopted by the Synod:

Resolved, That this Synod not only highly approve the objects of "the American Colonization Society, for Colonizing the free People of Color of the United States, on the coast of Africa," but cordially

recommend to all the members of this Synod, to patronize said Society, and to render all possible aid and support thereto.

Resolved, That the Synod return the most sincere thanks to the Board of Managers, for the "exposition of the views of the Colonization Society," by them communicated to the Synod.

Resolved, That Rev. C. Henkle be appointed to transmit a copy to the Board of Managers of the aforesaid Society.—*Ohio Paper.*

Resolutions of the New York Methodist Annual Conference.

NEWBURGH, *May* 21, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your communication to the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, was duly received, and laid before that body. As the result of its deliberations on this important and interesting subject, I am happy to forward to you the following copy of resolutions, which stand recorded on the Journals of the Conference, viz:

"*Resolved*, 1. That each preacher in charge, be advised, with the consent of the official members, to take up a collection in one or more of the principal congregations of his circuit or station, in behalf of the Colonization Society, on the 4th of July next, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day.

Resolved, 2. That the money collected, be transmitted, as soon as possible, to N. Bangs & J. Emory, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern at New York; and by them to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society, after deducting such expenses as they may be at, in receiving and transmitting said moneys."

As an individual, permit me to express my earnest and hearty wishes for the success of the Society, in its noble enterprise; and that the contemplated collections may bear a due proportion in amount, to the importance of the cause, the interests of which they are designed to subserve.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
THOMAS MASON, *Sec'y.*

Resolution of the Methodist Baltimore Annual Conference.

At the Conference of the Methodist Church, lately held in Baltimore, the following resolution was passed, and communicated to the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, by its Secretary:

Resolved by the Baltimore Annual Conference, in Conference assembled, That we highly approve the objects of the American Colonization Society; and that we will use all prudent means to promote its success, by taking up collections in aid of its funds, on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the 4th of July, in all places where it is practicable.

Resolution of the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania.

MIFFLIN, *October 7*, 1827.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of West Pennsylvania, at Mifflin, September 30th, 1827, the Synod

Resolved, That this Synod highly approve of the institution and proceedings of the American Colonization Society, and most earnestly recommend its interest and advancement to the prayers and patronage of all the Churches under their care.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Society.

J. GEO. SCHMUCKER,
Prest. of the Ev. Luth. Synod of West Pennsylvania.
W. SCHULTZE, *Secretary.*

Approbatory Resolutions of the Connecticut General Association.

The General Association of Connecticut, at its late meeting, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Association do highly approve of the object and exertions of the Colonization Society, and do recommend to the Ministers in our connection in this State, to use their influence, in that way that they shall judge proper, to aid the Society.

Resolutions of the Synod of the German Reformed Church.

The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Frederick County, at a meeting in August last, adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President appoint a Committee of three, to appear before the Clergy and Lay-Delegates of the German Reformed Church, when they meet in Frederick, and lay before them the objects which this Society have in view, their means of effecting them, and all such facts as may, in their judgment, be calculated to interest them in favor of said Society; and that the Committee urge upon such meeting the importance and necessity of their aid in establishing Auxiliary Societies where none exist, in the respective neighborhoods where said Clergy and Lay-Delegates reside."

In compliance with the above resolution, the President appointed Frederick A. Schley, John Nelson, and George Baer, Esquires, as the Committee. Those gentlemen waited on the Synod when in session, and, after an able address from F. A. Schley, Esq. the Synod unanimously resolved, in substance, as follows:

Resolved, That the Synod view, with deep interest and hearty ap-

probation, the American Colonization Society, and regard their cause as equally worthy the efforts of the philanthropist, the Christian, and the enlightened statesman.

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Clergy belonging to the German Reformed Church throughout the United States, to take up collections, annually, in their respective congregations, on the fourth of July, or such other day as they may deem most expedient, to aid said Society; and to recommend to their congregations the establishment of Auxiliary Societies.

Resolutions of the Grand Jury in Ross County, Ohio.

The Grand Jury empanelled for the County of Ross, for the March Term of the Court of Common Pleas, after having disposed of their official business, adopted a preamble and resolutions, in which their opinions are thus expressed:

"Whereas the benevolent scheme to colonize the free People of Color, on the continent of Africa, merits the decided concurrence, and the entire approbation of the members which compose the Grand Jury:

"*Therefore resolved*, That we, the members of this Grand Jury, do heartily concur in the great and benevolent plan instituted by the American Colonization Society at Washington City, for the purpose of colonizing the free People of Color on the continent of Africa; and do recommend it to the patronage of the good people of this county.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be signed by the Foreman of this Grand Jury, and that it be made public through the medium of the newspapers of this place."

(G.)

Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Color in the United States.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Monrovia, held at the Court House, on the 27th day of August, 1827, for the purpose of considering the expediency of uniting in an address to the Colored People of the United States, JOHN H. FOLKS, Esq. in the chair, it was

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to frame a circular address, to be published in the United States, for the better information of the People of Color in that country, respecting the state of this Colony, and the condition of the settlers; and

That Captains James C. Barbour and F. Devany, W. L. Weaver, Esq. and the Rev. C. M. Waring and George R. McGill, be the committee to prepare and report the said address, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next.

TUESDAY, *September 4th*, 1827.

The forenamed committee reported the following address, which was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the United States, and there published, for the information of the Colored People of that country :

(CIRCULAR.)

As much speculation and uncertainty continues to prevail among the People of Color in the United States, respecting our situation and prospects in Africa ; and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to *us*, and, in their effects, injurious to *them* ; we feel it our duty, by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavor to correct them.

The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word : not a licentious liberty, nor a liberty without government, or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws—but that liberty of speech, action, and conscience, which distinguishes the free, enfranchised citizens of a free State. We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country ; and, from causes which, as respects ourselves, we shall soon forget forever, we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children. This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first subject on which you will ask for information. And we must truly declare to you, that our expectations and hopes, in this respect, have been realized. Our Constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, " all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the United States ;" and these rights and these privileges are ours. We are proprietors of the soil we live on, and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrages, and, what is of more importance, our sentiments and our opinions have their due weight in the Government we live under. Our laws are altogether our own : they grew out of our circumstances ; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves ; we serve as jurors in the trial of others ; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow-citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by *liberty of conscience*. The time and mode of worshipping God, as prescribed us in his word, and dictated by our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.

Forming a community of our own, in the land of our forefathers ; having the commerce, and soil, and resources, of the country at our disposal ; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very color stamped us in America : there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part—nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation—this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters—that repays us, ten thousand times over, for all that it has cost us, and

makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change which has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-complacent as to rest satisfied with our improvement, either as regards our minds or our circumstances. We do not expect to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves, for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burden is gone from our shoulders: we now breathe and move freely; and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most—the empty name of liberty, which you endeavor to content yourselves with, in a country that is not yours, or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us, which is the white man, who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you, on terms of equality? Ask *us*, which is the white man who would decline such association with one of our number, whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer: There is no such white man.

We solicit none of you to emigrate to this country: for we know not who among you prefers rational independence, and the honest respect of his fellow-men, to that mental sloth and careless poverty which you already possess, and your children will inherit after you, in America. But if your views and aspirations rise a degree higher—if your minds are not as servile as your present condition—we can decide the question at once; and with confidence say, that you will bless the day, and your children after you, when you determined to become citizens of Liberia.

But we do not hold this language on the blessing of liberty, for the purpose of consoling ourselves for the sacrifice of health, or the suffering of want, in consequence of our removal to Africa. We enjoy health after a few months' residence in the country, as uniformly, and in as perfect a degree, as we possessed that blessing in our native country. And a distressing scarcity of provisions or any of the comforts of life, has for the last two years been entirely unknown, even to the poorest persons in this community. On these points there are, and have been, much misconception and some malicious misrepresentations in the United States.

We have nearly all suffered from sickness, and, of the earliest emigrants, a large proportion fell in the arduous attempt to lay the foundation of the Colony. But are they the only persons whose lives have been lost in the cause of human liberty, or sacrificed to the welfare of their fellow-men? Several out of every ship's company have, within the last four years, been carried off by sickness, caused by the change of climate. And death occasionally takes a victim from our number, without any regard at all to the time of his residence in this country. But we never hoped, by leaving America, to escape the common lot of mortals—the necessity of death, to which the just appointment of Heaven consigns us. But we do expect to live as long, and pass this life with as little sickness, as yourselves.

The true character of the African climate is not well understood in

other countries. Its inhabitants are as robust, as healthy, as long lived, to say the least, as those of any other country. Nothing like an epidemic has ever appeared in this Colony ; nor can we learn from the natives, that the calamity of a sweeping sickness ever yet visited this part of the continent. But the change from a temperate to a tropical country is a great one—too great not to affect the health, more or less—and, in the cases of old people, and very young children, it often causes death. In the early years of the Colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues and dangers of the settlers, their irregular mode of living, and the hardships and discouragements they met with, greatly helped the other causes of sickness, which prevailed to an alarming extent, and were attended with great mortality. But we look back to those times as to a season of trial long past, and nearly forgotten. Our houses and circumstances are now comfortable ; and, for the last two or three years, not one person in forty, from the Middle and Southern States, has died from the change of climate. The disastrous fate of the company of settlers who came out from Boston in the brig Vine, eighteen months ago, is an exception to the common lot of emigrants ; and the causes of it ought to be explained. Those people left a cold region in the coldest part of Winter, and arrived here in the hottest season of our year. Many of them were too old to have survived long in any country. They most imprudently neglected the prescriptions of our very successful physician, the Rev. Lot Carey, who has great experience and great skill in the fevers of the country, and depended on medicines brought with them, which could not fail to prove injurious. And, in consequence of all those unfortunate circumstances, their sufferings were severe, and many died. But we are not apprehensive that a similar calamity will befall any future emigrants, except under similar disadvantages.

People now arriving, have comfortable houses to receive them ; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slight sickness that may await them ; will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have borne the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against that despondency which, alone, has carried off several in the first years of the Colony.

But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are still dearly paid for, when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine, and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion neither : but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia.

Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country : they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men, as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Its hills and its plains are covered with a verdure which never fades ; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill,

and with very little labor, make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats, and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and the sugar-cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated, at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this, we have no dreary Winter here, for one-half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself, and constantly pouring her treasures, all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. We could say, on this subject, more; but we are afraid of exciting, too highly, the hopes of the imprudent. Such persons, we think, will do well to keep their rented cellars, and earn their twenty-five cents a day, at the wheelbarrow, in the commercial towns of America, and stay where they are. It is only the industrious and virtuous that we can point to independence, and plenty, and happiness, in this country. Such people are nearly sure to attain, in a very few years, to a style of comfortable living, which they may in vain hope for in the United States; and, however short we come of this character ourselves, it is only a due acknowledgment of the bounty of Divine Providence, to say, that we generally enjoy the good things of this life to our entire satisfaction.

Our trade and commerce is chiefly confined to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels. It is already valuable, and fast increasing. It is carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee; and it brings us, in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. Seldom, indeed, is our harbor clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States.

Mechanics, of nearly every trade, are carrying on their various occupations; their wages are high; and a large number would be sure of constant and profitable employment.

Not a child or youth in the Colony but is provided with an appropriate school. We have a numerous public library, and a court-house, meeting-houses, school-houses, and fortifications sufficient, or nearly so, for the Colony, in its present state.

Our houses are constructed of the same materials, and finished in the same style, as in the towns of America. We have abundance of good building stone, shells for lime, and clay, of an excellent quality, for bricks. Timber is plentiful, of various kinds, and fit for all the different purposes of building and fencing.

Truly, we have a goodly heritage; and if there is any thing lacking in the character or condition of the people of this Colony, it never can be charged to the account of the country: it must be the fruit of our

own mismanagement, or slothfulness, or vices. But from these evils we confide in Him, to whom we are indebted for all our blessings, to preserve us. It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and in private, and He knows with what sincerity, that we were ever conducted, by his Providence, to this shore. Such great favors, in so short a time, and mixed with so few trials, are to be ascribed to nothing but his special blessing. This we acknowledge. We only want the gratitude which such signal favors call for. Nor are we willing to close this paper without adding a heartfelt testimonial of the deep obligations we owe to our American patrons and best earthly benefactors, whose wisdom pointed us to this home of our nation, and whose active and persevering benevolence enabled us to reach it. Judge, then, of the feelings with which we hear the motives and the doings of the Colonization Society traduced—and that, too, by men too ignorant to know what that Society has accomplished; too weak to look through its plans and intentions; or too dishonest to acknowledge either. But, without pretending to any prophetic sagacity, we can certainly predict to that Society, the ultimate triumph of their hopes and labors, and disappointment and defeat to all who oppose them. Men may theorize, and speculate about their plans in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it—the sound of Christian instruction, and scenes of Christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christain empire, happy themselves, and the instruments of happiness to others—every object, every individual, is an argument, is demonstration, of the wisdom and the goodness of the plan of colonization.

Where is the argument that shall refute facts like these? And where is the man hardy enough to deny them?

(H.)

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. I. This society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free People of Color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every citizen of the United States, who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of the Society shall be, a President, Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the abovenamed officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting on the Saturday preceding New Year's Day, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the Board.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting.) shall direct. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. IX. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

ART. X Every Society which shall be formed in the United States to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto; and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

LIST OF SOCIETIES

AUXILIARY TO THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Auxiliary Colonization Society of Maryland.

OFFICERS.

Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp,
Gen. Samuel Smith,
Roger B. Taney,
Luke Tiernan,
Dr. James Stuart,
Robert Oliver,
Isaac McKim,
Col. Maynadier,
Robert H. Goldsborough,
Charles Goldsborough,
James H. McCulloh,
Philip E. Thomas,
Robert Gilmor,
Hezekiah Niles,
John Grahame,
Richard T. Earle,
William Barroll,
Joseph Kent,
Joseph E. Muse,
Thomas James Bullitt,
Daniel Martin,
Anthony Banning,
Wm. H. Tilghman,
J. T. Chase,
A. C. Magruder,
John Brewer,
James Murray,
John Leeds Kerr,
Daniel Murray,
J. J. Speed,
Samuel Sterett.

Board of Managers.

Rev. Dr. Henshaw,
Rev. Mr. Nevins,
Rev. Mr. Waugh,
Rev. Mr. Breckenridge,
Rev. Dr. Wyatt,
Rev. Dr. Kurtz,
Rev. Mr. Hanson,
Rev. Mr. Finla[illegible],
Peter Hoffman,
Col. Benjamin C. Howard,
Gen. Geo. H. Stuart,
Col. William Stuart,
Robert Armstrong,
Col. John Berry,
Thomas Kelso,
Jacob I. Cohen,
Dr. P. Macauley,
Solomon Etting,
D. E. G. Edrington,
Wm. Bose,
Thomas Armstrong,
Wm. Wilkins,
Hugh McElderry,
Wm. Gwynn,
Richard H. Douglas,
Thomas Ellicott,
Dr. Richard Steuart,
Nathaniel Williams,
Richard Gill,
Edward Kemp,
Richard B. Magruder,
Upton S. Heath,
Charles S. Walsh,
Francis H. Davidge,
Joseph Cushing,
Fielder Israel,
Tilghman Brice,
Edmund Didier,
Dr. Eli Ayres,
Wm. R. Adair.

John Hoffman, *Treasurer.*
Edward J. Coale, *Secretary.*
James Bryan, *Asst. Sec'ry.*

Agency.

Hon. Judge Brice, *Chairman,*
John H. B. Latrobe,
John I. Lloyd,
Charles Howard,
Charles C. Harper, *Secretary.*

Auxiliary Society of Stark County, Ohio.

James Hazlett, *President.*

Jacob Rex, and
Rev. N. Folsom, } *Vice-Presidents.*

John Sala,
Wm. W. Laird,
Joseph Parker, and
Samuel Coulter, } *Managers.*

Rev. J. B. Morrow, *Rec. Secretary.*
John Saxton. *Corresponding Secretary.*
James Gaff, Jr. *Treasurer.*

Connecticut Colonization Society.

President.

His Excellency Gideon Tomlinson, Governor.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. John Thompson Peters, a Judge of Supreme Court.
Benjamin Silliman, Professor of Chemistry in Yale College.

Secretary.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, New Haven.

Treasurer.

Seth Terry, Esquire, Hartford.

Managers.

His Honor John S. Peters, Lieutenant Governor, Hebron.
Hon. Ebenezer Young, Speaker House Representatives, Killingly.
Rev. Joel H. Linsley, Hartford.
Rev. Samuel Merwin, New Haven.
Right Rev. T. C. Brownwell, President Washington College.
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